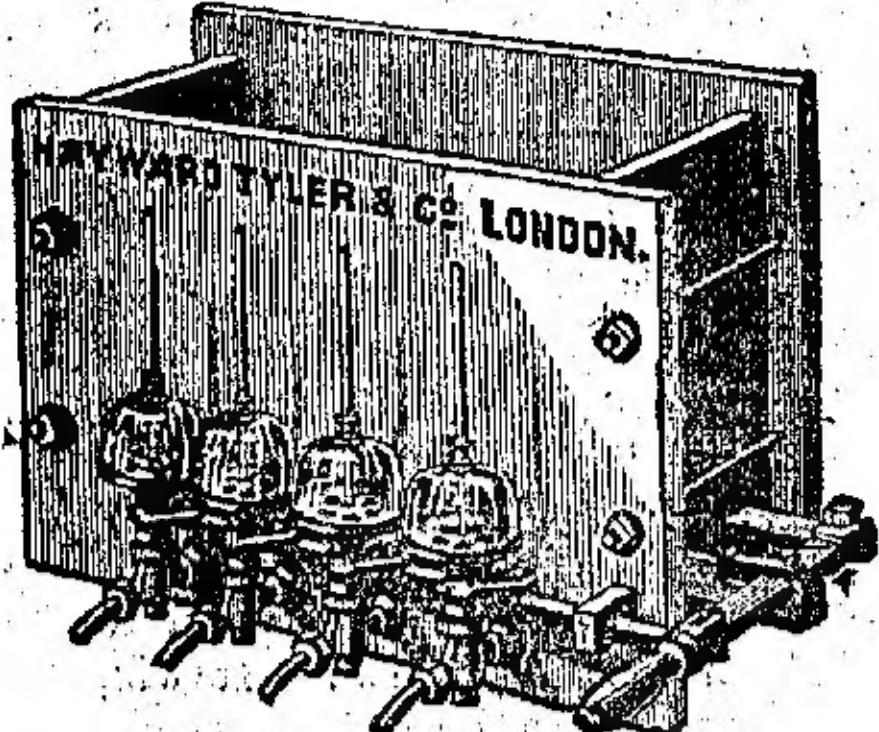


Intimations.

THE OLDEST HOUSE

IN THE TRADE IS
HAYWARD TYLER & Co.'s
84 & 85, WHITECHURCH ST. LONDON.



SODA WATER MACHINERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

THE IMPROVED SYRUPING CISTERN.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & Co.,

FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON.
Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have removed to their
NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE
CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of
every description of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regimental
Kitchens, Hotels, Confectioners, Ship's Cabins,
&c.; also

CHANDLERS, for Gas, Kerosene or Candles.
CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner,
Dessert and Tea Service.

CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges,
&c., &c.

ELECTROPLATING, LINEN, CLOCKS,
JAMPS, and all MESS and HOTEL
regalia.

* All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or
London reference and addressed to the Office,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.
PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be
most effectual in curing either the dangerous malady of
the higher complaints which are more particularly in-
cidental to the life of a minor, or to those living in the
bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system
against those evils which so often beset the human race,
viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and
stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,
diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds,
ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when
used according to the printed directions, it never fails to
cure, and is a deep and powerful agent.

These Medicines are obtained from all respectable
Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilized
world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas
Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the
United States.

20ap78 1w 1f

Highest Award & Prize Medal Philadelphia
Exhibition, 1876.

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
GRINDING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER and BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BLADES. KNIVES CONVENIENTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 6D. EACH; and TINS,
6d., 1s., 2s. and 3s. EACH.

OAKLEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PATENT FRIDGES IN CLEANING and INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKLEY'S

SILVERSMITH'S SOAP

FOR CLEANING and POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

In Solid Blocks—1 lb., 2 lb., 4 lb., 8 lb., 16 lb., 32 lb., 64 lb., 128 lb., 256 lb., 512 lb., 1024 lb., 2048 lb., 4096 lb., 8192 lb., 16384 lb., 32768 lb., 65536 lb., 131072 lb., 262144 lb., 524288 lb., 1048576 lb., 2097152 lb., 4194304 lb., 8388608 lb., 16777216 lb., 33554432 lb., 67108864 lb., 134217728 lb., 268435456 lb., 536870912 lb., 1073741824 lb., 2147483648 lb., 4294967296 lb., 8589934592 lb., 17179869184 lb., 34359738368 lb., 68719476736 lb., 137438953472 lb., 274877906944 lb., 549755813888 lb., 1099511627776 lb., 2199023255552 lb., 4398046511104 lb., 8796093022208 lb., 17592186044416 lb., 35184372088832 lb., 70368744177664 lb., 140737488355328 lb., 281474976710656 lb., 562949953421312 lb., 1125899906842624 lb., 2251799813685248 lb., 4503599627370496 lb., 9007199254740992 lb., 18014398509481984 lb., 36028797018963968 lb., 72057594037927936 lb., 144115188075855872 lb., 288230376151711744 lb., 576460752303423488 lb., 1152921504606846976 lb., 2305843009213693952 lb., 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1329227995784915872903807060280344576 lb., 2658455991569831745807614120560689152 lb., 5316911983139663491615228241121378304 lb., 10633823966279326983230456482242756608 lb., 21267647932558653966460912964485513216 lb., 42535295865117307932921825928971026432 lb., 85070591730234615865843651857942052864 lb., 170141183460469231731687303715884105728 lb., 340282366920938463463374607431768211456 lb., 680564733841876926926749214863536422912 lb., 1361129467683753853853498429727072845824 lb., 2722258935367507707706996859454145691648 lb., 5444517870735015415413993718908291383296 lb., 10889035741470030830827987437816582766592 lb., 21778071482940061661655974875633165533184 lb., 43556142965880123323311949751266331066368 lb., 87112285931760246646623899502532662132736 lb., 174224571863520493293247799005065324265472 lb., 348449143727040986586495598010130648530944 lb., 696898287454081973172991196020261297061888 lb., 1393796574908163946345982392040522594123776 lb., 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lb., 411376139330301510538742295639337626245683966408394965837152256 lb., 822752278660603021077484591278675252491367932816789931674304512 lb., 1645504557321206042154969182557350504982735865633579863348609024 lb., 3291009114642412084309938365114701009965471731267159726697218048 lb., 6582018229284824168619876730229402019930943462534319453394436096 lb., 13164036458569648337239753460458804039861886925068638906788872192 lb., 26328072917139296674479506920917608079723773850137277813577744384 lb., 52656145834278593348959013841835216159447547700274555627155488768 lb., 105312291668557186697918027683670432318895095400549111254310977536 lb., 210624583337114373395836055367340864637790190801098222508621955072 lb., 421249166674228746791672110734681729275580381602196445017243910144 lb., 842498333348457493583344221469363458551160763204392890034487820288 lb., 1684996666696914987166688442938726917102321526408785780068975640576 lb., 3369993333393829974333376885877453834204643052817571560137951281152 lb., 6739986666787659948666753771754907668409286105635143120275902562304 lb., 13479973333575319897333507543509815336818572211270286240551805124608 lb., 26959946667150639794667015087019630673637144422540572481103610249216 lb., 53919893334301279589334030174039261347274288845081144962207220498432 lb., 107839786668602559178668060348078522694548577690162289924414440996864 lb., 215679573337205118357336120696157045389097155380324579848828881993728 lb., 431359146674410236714672241392314090778194310760649159697657763987456 lb., 862718293348820473429344482784628181556388621521298319395315527974912 lb., 1725436586697640946858688965569256363112777243042596638790631055949824 lb., 3450873173395281893717377931138512726225554486085193277581262111899648 lb., 6901746346790563787434755862277025452451108972170386555162524223799296 lb., 13803492693581127574869511724554050904902217944340773110325048447598592 lb., 27606985387162255149739023449108101809804435888681546220650096895197184 lb., 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226156424291633194186662080095093570025917938800079226639565593765455331328 lb., 45231284858326638

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship *GAELIC*, from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, June 20, 1878. j27

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH SHIP *LODORÉ*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are also informed that, before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond and to give Approved Guarantee for Contribution to General Average.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 19, 1878. j26

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE GERMAN BARK *MINNA*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are also informed that, before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond and to give Approved Guarantee for Contribution to General Average.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 17, 1878. j25

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. The Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Ex "Yangtze".

SP (in triangle) Order, 100 bags (in Sharp Stones), Madras.

Ex "Ava".

M & C 12 Messrs Millsch & Co., London.

PH 2 Order, 1 case Ochoux, from Marseilles.

JARG Order, 6 bales Cotton, from Galle.

Macao.

Hongkong, June 16, 1878.

Intimations.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BROWNE, Secretary.
A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets \$31,700,000
Surplus \$5,500,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Bids at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

By appointment to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,

H. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER,

and to

H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographs of the Ruins and destructions of Canton, caused by the Tornado of the 11th Instant. Coloured Photographs of English Ladies, Russian Leather, Velvet, Morocco, and Carved-wood Photographs. Albums, Scrap Books, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums, Frames and Cases, Gilt Mounting for Frames, all of selected sizes, tastes and prices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The above has the pleasure to inform his numerous Customers and the Public of Hongkong, that his Photographic Establishment is removed to the Newly-erected Commodious Building in Queen's Road Central, next to Messrs SARGENT & Co.'s.

Hongkong, April 29, 1878.

To Let.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situate on Praya East.

HOUSE No. 2, Praya East. The basement, together with First Floor, or separate if desired, with possession on the 1st July.

HOUSE No. 3, Praya East. The whole House or in Flats, with possession on the 1st of August.

To Let.

THE DWELLING HOUSE to the Eastward of Pier at Wanchai. May be had as an entire Dwelling or in Apartments of two or three Rooms to suit convenience, with immediate possession. Fine spacious Verandah looking out to Harbour.

To Let.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

For particulars, apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 21, 1878.

To Let.

THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 6, Mosque Terrace.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, June 21, 1878.

To Let.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.

Houses No. 2, and 9, Seymour Terrace.

Shanghai; for Saloon, Mr. Barrut; for Galle, Mr. Anderson; for Marseilles, Messrs Scheffer and Goppey; Mr. and Mrs. Webster (Russian Consul) and Infant, Rev. Ungaro, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Alie Meadows, and Robaldo.—From Yokohama; for Marseilles, Messrs Nakamura, Hiroyasu, Mirva Suketaki, Dasonville, and F. Maeheter, and a Chinese.

Per City of Tokio, for Yokohama, Hon. J. F. Elmore and Secretary, Mr. R. M. Brown, and 2 European Sergeants.—For San Francisco, Mr. E. C. Heron (U. S. Consul, Manila), His Excellency Chun Lan Pan (Chinese Minister to United States and Peru), Mr. and Mrs. Chun Chu Tong, Messrs Wong Shing, Wong Pu Wing, Wing Ho, Chou Shing Poo, Shi Mun Cook, Nan Fan, Chai Chai Fong, Woo Li Tong, Lun Kai Yung, Ohoy Sit Yung, Chu Sun Lee, Yung Hong Sang, Yip Li Tung, Woo Chai Yung, and Ying Ming Kow, 13 European Sergeants, and 25 Chinese.

Per Steamer, for Amoy, 102 Chinese; for Shanghai, Mrs. Kofod, and 8 Chinese.

Per Bellona, for Saloon, 155 Chinese.

To Depart.

Per Varuna, for Mantung, 20 Chinese.

Per Norma, for Swatow, 200 Chinese.

Per Orontes, for London, 3 Distressed Seamen.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The American barque *Sontag* reports:

Light winds and calm throughout.

The German steamer *Esperanza* reports:

S.W. monsoons and fine weather throughout, last night rainy.

The British steamer *Taiwan* reports:From Tamsui to Amoy, had strong S.W. winds and high sea; from Amoy to Hongkong, had fresh Southerly winds and heavy cross swell. Steamer in Amoy: *Esmeralda*, *Emmy*, *Glenlyon*, and *Glamis Castle*.The Chinese steamer *Fuyew* reports:

First part moderate breeze and hazy till noon of the 19th, then strong gale from S.W. till noon of the 20th. Passed through Haitan Straits same day, thence to port fresh breeze and equally.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE

AT HONGKONG.

When Name. From.

10, Ocas, Hamburg

11, Elizabeth Shields, Hamburg

12, Gienaber, Liverpool

13, Elvetic, Cardiff

14, Earl of Devon, Antwerp

15, Nourmahal, Penarth

16, Prince Amadeo, Cardiff

17, Mabel Clark, Penarth

18, Josephus, London

19, Penarth, Liverpool

20, Bertie Bigelow, Liverpool

21, Landeer, Penarth

22, Alice D. Cooper, Cardiff

23, S. Vaughan, Liverpool

24, Oracle, Cuxhaven

25, Manila II, Antwerp

26, Bristolian (s.), London

27, Imbat (s.), Penarth

28, Maritime Union, Cardiff

29, Benefactor, New York

30, Hamburg, Hamburg

31, Lizzie Parry, Antwerp

32, Dartmouth, London

33, Invincible, Penarth

34, India, Cardiff

35, Rosie Welt, Liverpool

36, Ada Melmore, London

37, Melrose, Penarth

38, Osorno, Liverpool

39, Imperatrice Elisabeth, Liverpool

40, Strathern, Cardiff

41, Challenge, Cardiff

42, Southern Cross, Penarth

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Gleniffer, Stad Amsterdam.

Banian, Sailing Vessel, Marine.

Mabrek, At Liverpool.

Hector (s.)

June 21, *Sontag*, American barque, 1004.

W. H. Simmons, Newcastle (N.S.W.).

March 20, Coal.—Meyers & Co.

June 22, 8 a.m., *Esperanza*, German steamer.132, *Farina*, Saloon June 19, 8 a.m.

Mico.—SARGENT & Co.

June 22, *Taiwan*, British steamer, 424.

ARRIVALS.

June 21, *Sontag*, American barque, 1004.

W. H. Simmons, Newcastle (N.S.W.).

March 20, Coal.—Meyers & Co.

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question, said that the agreement had been published surreptitiously and was incomplete.

In the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Parnell made an appeal to the House to bring all further details of the Congress, in discussing the admission of Greece.

The Kaiser is collapsing.
The recovery of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany is painful and protracted.

The strike of cotton operatives has ended.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The members of the Humane Society had a very successful practice this evening, although the attendance was not so good as was expected.

The American barque *Sontag* arrived in the Ly-e-moon Pass late last night, from Newcastle (N.S.W.), all safe, after a rather long passage. She experienced very light weather.

"The Chinese Curriculum," on the Sixth page, is a most exhaustive and scholarly paper on the higher educational system of China, and will be read with pleasure by many of our readers.

From Amoy we learn that the community at that port is considerably exercised by a case of assault (Anderson v. Wardlaw), which is now pending before the Consular Court.

H. E. Chun Lan-Pan and suite left this to-day for the United States per S. S. *City of Tokio*. Quite a number of friends were on board the steamer to bid them farewell. His Excellency's suite comprises over forty persons. Dr. Elmore also left by the same steamer for Yokohama.

An interesting trial of a patent Life Jacket was made yesterday in the harbour, off Lane Crawford's Wharf, in presence of over a hundred natives. The jacket was inflated and donned by a boatman, who then walked into the water and demonstrated the impossibility of sinking, much to the amusement of the spectators. After having seen the contrivance, it certainly appears to us to be the best thing of the kind yet invented.

Two cases at the Police Court to-day were of little public interest. Wong Aung, a house boy, and Chu Ahong, house coolie, were charged on suspicion with stealing \$927, belonging to their mistress, Mrs. Rose, but there being no evidence against them they were discharged.—Li Aoi, a coolie, was charged with stealing peaches from the garden of Mr. Remedios at Yow-mat. The accused, in defence, stated that he had a quarrel with the gardener, who then dragged him into the garden, filled his bag with peaches and gave him into custody for stealing them. The case was remanded till Monday next, the 24th inst.

HEDGE & Co., Weekly Shipping Report, Pagoda Anchorage, 16th June, 1878:—
Arrivals During the Week.—June 9, Antenor, from Shanghai; 9, Rio Logo, from Sydney; 11, Tah Yew, from Shanghai; 12, Yuen, from Hongkong; 14, Europa, from Shanghai.
Departures During the Week.—June 8, Ling Feng, for Weihow; 9, Douglas, for Hongkong; 9, Glenroy, for London; 9, Holland, for London; 11, Willie, for Tientsin; 12, Antenor, for London; 14, Otto, for Newchwang.
Shipping in Port.—Black Prince, Cuba, Oxfordshire, State of Alabama, Cyprus, Georgia, Perl, E. M. Young, Brisbane, Hawaiian, Agria, Rio Logo, Tah Yew, Yuen, Europa.

Marine Court.

(Before F. F. de Veen, Esq.)

June 22, 1878.

DISORDERLY ELEMENT.

Robert Mackay and Thomas Molan, firemen S. S. *Bertha*, were charged with assaulting the Chief Engineer (Mr. John Patterson).

Mr. Denys appeared to watch the case on behalf of the defendants.
With regard to the 1st defendant the Chief Engineer stated that he was sitting on the engine room steps when two of the firemen came to him and made a complaint. While they were doing so 1st defendant came up and said, "All the firemen are duffers; there is not a man amongst them." Witness told him they were just as good as he was and the defendant then called him a b—y thing, and without the slightest provocation struck him (witness) in the eye.

Continued.—I said "That's your little game is it," and while I was getting up by the neck, 1st defendant seized hold of me by the neck. I closed with him, and we both fell down on the deck. I was lifted up by somebody, I believe the 3rd mate, the 1st defendant then attacked one of the other firemen and they fought. After they had finished fighting I told 1st defendant to go forward and he struck me on the nose and seized me round the neck. He was then taken forward; he looked as if he had been drinking, but was not drunk.

By Mr. Denys:—No man ever brought stories to me about the 1st defendant. He did not come to make a complaint to me, he came up and deliberately struck me. I was struck before I got up off the deck. I did not inflict any injury on the 1st defendant's place to do so. I was taken from defendant by one of the officers after the first attack. He came up to me again and without any provocation whatever struck me on the nose. I did not get excited, but I called out for assistance.
John Scott, the 2nd Engineer, said that

he saw two of the firemen go to the Chief Engineer, and say they had been accused of carrying tales to him. This the Chief Engineer denied, and while they were talking 1st defendant came up and called the Chief Engineer a b—y muf and made a rush at him striking him on the eye. The Chief Engineer then got up and they had a tussle and fell to the deck.

The 3rd engineer and several of the firemen corroborated the Chief Engineer's story. Fined 25s.

Thomas Molan was charged with assaulting the Chief Engineer. The assault occurred on the 19th instant about 3 p.m., when the Chief Engineer told two men to pick defendant up and put him to bed as he would be much better there, and when he was got up he wanted to fight everybody. He was not sober at the time. The defendant followed the Chief Engineer up the ladder and tried to strike him. Elliot, one of the firemen, stopped him and struck him, and the Captain and Chief Engineer had to separate them. Defendant was afterwards found interfering with the other men in the engine room and when ordered to go forward he struck the complainant with his fist.

Mr. Denys pleaded extenuating circumstances in this case as the man was drunk at the time. Fined 1s.

China.

FOOCHOW.

(Herald, June 13th.)

Tea.—Business has been active during the week, and supplies correspondingly adequate. In Congou, extensive transactions have passed, chiefly in medium kinds, for both English and Australian accounts, at about last week's quotations. Common and inferior flavors grades have, however, changed hands on somewhat easier terms, but settlements show considerable irregularity in value. Preferable flavor to good medium kinds are in request at full rates. A few shops of second crop Peking and Pan Yung leaf have been shown, resulting in the sale of a small parcel at Tls. 33 per picul (short). Sou-chong have elicited a certain amount of attention, and settlements are reported at Tls. 38 a 44 per picul for finest, Tls. 30 a 36 for fine, and Tls. 20 a 29 for common to good. The quality is generally considered inferior to last season's yield.

Settlements from 8th to 12th June:—Congou 59,608 chests, at Tls. 5 a 33 per picul (short). Sou-chong 4,867 chests at Tls. 20 a 44 per picul (short). Oolong 185 chests at Tls. 15 a 19 per picul (short). Pekoe 558 chests at Tls. 40 a 75 per picul (short). Scented Tea 7,780 boxes at Tls. 21 a 80 per picul (short).

Total arrivals of Congou, 359,000 chests, " settlements 287,428 "

Stock, 71,577
Total arrivals of Sou-chong, 19,000 chests, " settlements 6,741 "

Stock, 18,259
Total arrivals of Oolong, 9,100 chests, " settlements 8,708 "

Stock, 5,892
Total arrivals of Ft. Pekoe, 1,900 chests, " settlements 1,453 "

Stock, 747
Total arrivals of So. Tea, 25,000 boxes, " settlements 18,690 "

Stock, 6,810

Opium.—A fair business has been passing during the week. Closing quotations are: for Malwa, finest, \$855 per picul; Benares, \$655 per chest; Patna, \$580 per chest, nominal.

Lead.—Market continues inactive.

Freight.—To London—per steamer—£2.10 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Vessels loading.—For London—Steamships *Oxfordshire*, *Cyprien*, *State of Alabama*, and *Egypt*.

S. S. *Historian* in port, probably to load for London.

For Australia—Steamship *Brisbane*, and sailing vessels *Georgia*, *E. M. Young*, *Rio Logo*, and *Black Prince*.

Vessels expected to load.—For London—Steamships *Burness*, and *Orestes*. Sailing vessel *Norman Court*.

For Australia—Steamships *Ocean*, and *Bowen*. Sailing vessels *Uziah*, *Alexander Newton*, *Occident*, *Jessie McDonald*, *Countess of Errol*, and *Wm. Manson*.

We hear that the Arsenal Gunboat *Fuh Sing* which was driven on shore in a typhoon at Suva Bay, on the south-east side of Formosa, about twelve months ago, has been towed into Pagoda Anchorage. She will, we understand, be repaired on the patch slip, and fitted for sea as quickly as possible.

The Annual Meeting of Seafarers in the British Episcopal Church was held at Club House this evening. Mr. Odell occupied the chair. A report was presented, from which it appeared that there was a deficit balance of \$222.11 at the end of the financial year terminating 30th November last. The expenditure of the current year of \$180.00 will have to be raised—the regular pew rents being insufficient. A regular thanks to the chair terminated the business of the meeting.

Robberies on a small scale have, we hear, been rather prevalent of late in the Foreign Settlement. In some instances the stolen property has been recovered through the exertions of the native detectives, or professional "thief-takers," but in the majority of cases the depredators have made good their booty. A great amount of petty pilfering can no doubt be traced to house servants; and the practice of engaging coolies and boys without reference to their previous employers, or in small degree an encouragement to plunder with more or less impunity.

A Buddhist priest from Kuanan Monastery has been perambulating the Settlement during the last fortnight, day and night, beating with great vigour. The customary drumbeats preceding his pious bonze, we hear, on a special mission—having for its object the collection of funds towards defraying the cost of enlarging and repairing his monastery. Many European residents, to whom this delightful and conveniently situated summer retreat is familiar, would doubtless contribute liberally, on the understanding that more suitable foreign quarters should be provided, not necessarily within the sacred precincts, but, better still, beyond—away, in fact, from the far-reaching odour of sanctity which at present pervades the atmosphere of this celebrated Temple. The priests are kindly in disposition; physically unimpaired and mentally deficient—but their self-denial seems to culminate in what has been aptly termed the sanctity of dirt.

Our readers will be glad to learn that

the Mission Hospital at Pooning, under direction of Dr. Ogwood, is now in full working order. The new building, opened a few weeks ago, contains ample accommodation for free patients, and a private ward for any native patients of his better class who can afford to pay for superior quarters. There is also a well-lighted operating room, in which major surgical operations are usually performed three times a week. Strict cleanliness is everywhere enforced, and printed rules (in Chinese) are suspended throughout the building. These rules, having for their principal object the comfort and speedy convalescence of the patients, are, we hear, rigidly carried out. In connection with the establishment, but in a separate building, is a kind of home for confirmed opium smokers, whose friends (or in some instances the men themselves) may desire to place these infatuated consumers of the seductive drug beyond the reach of temptation. The worthy doctor informed us that he was unable to arrive at any correct idea of the number actually cured of this vice, as in most instances the discharged patients never returned to the Hospital, nor did they leave any clue as to their whereabouts in the future. Patients with local connections stand the best chance of reform—as they are under some sort of moral control, but intertempers from other provinces rarely, if ever, give much promise of amendment. The bodily sufferings and intense mental depression—chiefly through sleeplessness—to which these opium-drunkards are subject during the first week or two of their voluntary incarceration, was fully and lucidly described by Dr. Ogwood. The establishment is worth seeing, and those who take an interest in such matters could not do better than visit it, and judge for themselves as to the character of the medical director's earnest christian-like work.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(Pioneer.)

The other day in the Strand I was for the moment quite startled at the sight of eight or ten sandwich-men defiling in procession with placards on which only the words "DECLARATION OF WAR" in huge capitals were at first legible. My heart leaped into my mouth, as they say. I thought: "So it has come at last!" And then I went closer to one of the placards to see from which side the gauntlet had been thrown down; and this was the official (!) proclamation which I thought I read:

V R.

DECLARATION OF WAR.
Whereas the aggressive policy of Russia has made a Declaration of War by Her Majesty's Government imminent, arrangements have been made for announcing the event, at the very moment of its occurrence, to the audience of *Ashtley's Theatre* by Miss Virginia Blackwood in the character of *Dolly Varden*.

Now, was not this impudent? I thought the use of the V. R. for the purpose of this audacious advertisement really passed all tolerable bounds. On looking closer, however, I perceived that the letter which I had read (and which was of course intended to be read) as R. might, if challenged, plead that it was quite as much a B. I cannot expect your types to do justice to the fraud, since the enterprising advertisers of *Ashtley's* must have had the type of the ambiguous letter cast expressly for the hoax. The initials, in short, were those of not Victoria Regina but of Virginia Blackwood—not quite the same thing. It was some comfort to me that hundreds of people were as completely imposed on as I had been, for wherever the sandwich-men went they or their placards were the objects of excited attention. Even this imposture, however, suffices to show that the doors of the temple of Janus are, to my least regret, ajar; and London proves its conviction that peace hangs by a thread in several more pathetic and really official ways. It may mean nothing particular that a troop of horse artillery, guns, caissons and all, rode the other morning in superb order all down Piccadilly and past Whitehall, but it was a sight seldom witnessed in the peaceful streets of London, and the spectators, evidently by their comments, attached a significance of circumstance to the spectacle. More unequivocally connected with the crisis is the fact that the Union Jack is at this moment flying from the steeples of many of the London churches—from that of St. Martin's in Trafalgar Square, for instance, while at the gates of nearly all are placards inviting "volunteers for the London Militia," offering "a bounty of 25 and a free kit."

Talking of volunteers, there is a striking piece of evidence in this morning's *Times* that patriotism is not dead in England, and that it is to be found genuine and ardent in the quarters where it is least to be looked for. We are hardly prepared for much patriotism in a smart, intelligent-looking young fellow presented himself at the Lord Mayor's Court, saying he wished to give himself up as a deserter from the 49th Foot, on the ground that in times of danger like the present "it was the duty of every Englishman, and especially of deserters, to come forward to do his best for the country." While waiting in court for his application to be heard, a smuggling case came on, in which the services of French, Italian and Spanish interpreters were all required but were not available. In this emergency the deserter offered his assistance, which was found perfectly adequate. So much for his education and intelligence! As to his disinterested patriotism, it was elicited that he had thrown up a lucrative and respectable situation as mercantile clerk in Holland in order to surrender himself as a prisoner in England. Enquiry at the War Office proved his statements to be exactly true in every respect. The name of this gallant fellow is Charles Mason Watson.

I have had two private letters within the last week from Constantinople, but I cannot say they add much to the information patent to all in the newspapers. The only all novel point set out is in the following passage which I extract:—"The Hotel de Byzance is half full of them" (Russian officers) "and they swarm all over Pera. Most are in uniform, but a few in plain clothes. They don't however, as you might perhaps expect, brag about as conquerors. Quite the contrary, they are very civil and inoffensive, and the Englishmen especially they are Towns-people in their politeness."

You will be attracted upon me, and so of an irresistible attraction my presence to his small course in Hyde Park on the bank holiday meeting last night, happy tenity there is a home where he cannot be altogether which I have honestly believe that, rather a character, he honestly believe in like Mr. Gladstone it is surprising that he himself. Of course he does. There was a should, but I think which he has the

words "Arouse ye, Englishmen: there is yet another Cromwell!" And of the two Cromwells I have not a doubt that Dr. Kenally considers himself rather the greater. The meeting was more small than select, and was disproportionately bedizened with standards. There must have been 30 or 40 of these to an assemblage of not more than two or three thousand people. It was called a Tiohorne Release and Magna Charta Association Meeting; but the Tiohorne part of the affair was chiefly prominent in the programme: in the performance it was relegated completely to the background. Kenally was the alpha and the omega of the business. It was Kenally's grandeur and Kenally's wrongs. Poor Guildford Omslow was there, not only as a captive. He looked as downcast and shamed as Kenally was jolly and triumphant. There was, it is true, one banner which bore no direct reference to Dr. Kenally. This was carried by a youth said to be one of the Claimant's sons, and bore the inscription (which rather overdid it in pathos for what it wanted in accuracy of statement)—"Pray for my poor dear father, Sir Roger Tiohorne." When this banner passed me I was standing near two post-office letter carriers, who were enjoying the very unusual leisure given them by the bank holiday. One of them said to the other:—"Their prayers will likely be returned 'not found,' I should say: 'Oh, no,' I thought the joke amusingly professional and not bad in itself. It was always rather a case of *ego et res mea* between Kenally and his wife, but now the client is nearly dropped altogether. This Easter Monday Tiohorne meeting was just a little fête got up ingeniously by Dr. Kenally for the flogging of his own vanity and more indirectly for the replenishment of his own purse. The moral of the ceremony, as pointed by the inscriptions on the flags, was—Buy Dr. Kenally's *Englishman*, and pay up for the Magna Charta Association."

There is a rumour that official notice has been given to the shippers who had contracted to supply the Russian Government with 100,000 tons of coal that any steps taken at present towards the fulfilment of the contract will be at the peril of those concerned, inasmuch as the despatch of the coal will not at the last moment be permitted. By the bye, the proclamation against the exportation of torpedoes, explosives, &c., was, I am told on good authority, really directed against Thornycroft's steel torpedoes, of which he has a whole fleet ready at Chiswick for transmission to Russia and elsewhere.

After having pointed out the aspects of the Russian preparations in America, one might well wonder how we English, without violating international law and decency, may take measures of defence, and give the Russians a Roland for their Oliver. The equipment and despatch from British ports of vessels, not of the *Alabama* and *Florida*, but of the *Tallahassee* type, seems to be a feasible precaution. Our *Tallahassee* would be above suspicion of being pirates; open to no charge of breach of neutrality of the Foreign Enlistment Act; the most philanthropic and peace-loving, moreover, must approve of a service whose mission is not to plunder harmless merchantmen, but to not simply as a maritime police, to protect commerce against piracy. The *Tallahassee* spoken of was a long iron steamer built for speed. A less likely vessel for a man-of-war the uninitiated could hardly imagine. With her very thin sides the *Tallahassee* was liable to be sunk almost by a single shell. Originally intended as a blockade-runner, her masts were removed, her coal-bunkers increased, her sides painted a pale grey colour, almost invisible at a distance of 4 or 5 miles, and her upper deck strengthened for a couple of guns. Our *Tallahassee* might, in like manner, be selected from among the fastest steamers of our merchant navy; they would be altered to carry as much coal as possible, and be armed with, say a couple of 40-pounder muzzle-loading rifled guns of 35 cwt. (4-75 inches calibre), one in the bows and one astern. These police vessels would be instructed to show their heels to anything like a man-of-war, but to hunt down all cruisers. On coming across one, the *Tallahassee*, or whatever her name might be, would either run at a range of 4,000 yards; and keeping it up till within 600 yards; or, if the cruiser took the initiative, steaming away gently and firing at the same time from astern. The vessel wanted might be acquired at little expense, and despatched in sufficient numbers to sweep the Russian pirates, or privateers, off the seas. At any rate, a good deal of work would be taken out of the hands of the English naval force in the Pacific, which has enough to do looking after the Russian regular fleet, without hunting after pirates or small craft bent on spoiling our commerce. Unlike the Russians, we have no need to go abroad for ships, men, money, or ports. The *Tallahassee* might be got ready at the shortest notice in any British port from Southampton to Sydney, or from Halifax to Hongkong.

I heard a pleasant thing the other day regarding the Duke of Westminster, and what is more I heard it from indisputable authority. Last Tuesday week, the Duke lent his house for a concert, in aid of the bereaved widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers had perished in the *Barfleur*. After the concert these victims who chose to inspect the pictures which adorned the walls for the pleasure which the gallery is one of the finest private collections in the world. A gentleman and his wife were looking at one of the pictures when another gentleman came up and made some remark regarding it, when the first said:—"Oh yes, I have known the picture as long as I can remember. It was my father's, and brought £1,000 at his sale. I did not know that his Grace of Westminster had been the purchaser." Three hours afterwards the picture was at the speaker's house. He was Sam Gurney, the son of the Gurney of Overend Gurney and Co., who failed in 1865, and the gentleman to whom he had spoken was the Duke of Westminster himself.

This is, I feel, a very leaden letter; but then Good Friday is not a Good Friday for writing letters on. Here, however, as a small *bonnie bouche* is a little true sting, showing how very early and naturally *esprit* comes to a man. I was lunching in company of two or three other chance callers at this house of a connection of mine. We had not been asked to luncheon, but happening to call at the time of the children's dinner we were asked to partake. The luncheon, or child's dinner, was a very meritorious and stable one, but the inroad of strangers was injurious, as often happens, to the native inhabitants. In the hospitable anxiety for her guests, mamma had quite overlooked one of her own little girls, a sweet well-behaved thing of five or six years. The poor little thing sat for a long time, forlorn, with an empty plate before her.

while everybody else was gobbling, yet was far too well-bred to complain. She had evidently been taught that it was greedy and vulgar to importune for food. Yet after all hunger is hunger, and it was no joke seeing the viands disappear. So at last the poor little girl broke silence with: "Please, mamma, may I have some salt?" She knew that it was permissible without charge of greediness to ask for salt; and it had of course the effect of bringing to notice that she had nothing to eat with.

THE CABLE CONFERENCE IN MELBOURNE.

We are enabled by the courtesy of Mr. Pell, the General Manager here of the E. A. & C. Telegraph Company, Limited, to lay before our readers the result of the conference of representatives of the Australian Colonies in Melbourne, respecting the duplication of the present cable between this port and Port Darwin, to which we referred on Friday last. After a week's deliberation, the following was the decision arrived at:—

1. That the Sydney and Melbourne Governments enter into an agreement with the E. A. & C. Telegraph Company for a duplicate cable from Port Darwin to Singapore, via Banjarmasin, for a maximum annual subsidy of £32,400.
2. That the subsidy be for 20 years, and, during its continuance, the Company to maintain existing and duplicate cable in good order.
3. That before granting the subsidy, the Company to duplicate the Singapore-Penang section.
4. That the Company reduce the charge for Government messages 50 %, and for Press messages 75 %.
5. That provision be made for the purchase of the cables at any period of the subsidy on equitable terms.
6. That the amount of subsidy be calculated on the actual cost of cable as a basis.
7. That the subsidy be borne by the different colonies on the basis of population.

In addition to the proposals submitted by Colonel Glover, on behalf of the Eastern Extension Company, which seem from the above decision to have been in the main accepted, it appears that a joint memorandum prepared by Messrs. Michie and Vogel, the Agents-General in London of Victoria and New Zealand, on the subject of duplicate telegraphic communication with Europe was laid before the conference. The paper proposes that the Australian Governments shall unite to establish a cable system of their own, as they had already a land system. The paper states that the cable of the Eastern Extension Company from Port Darwin to Singapore can be purchased for £300,000, the New Zealand cable for £200,000, and the Tasmanian cable for £70,000. It is proposed that a second cable should be laid from Normanton to Singapore, Port Darwin to be connected by land line with the Queensland system. This second cable, which would cost £358,000, would be necessary. In order to duplicate communication with New Zealand, the paper proposes to lay a cable between that colony and Tasmania, so that if the present cable were injured, messages could be sent via Tasmania. The connecting link between New Zealand and Tasmania would cost £200,000, making the total capital required £1,578,000, or an annual charge of 4 per cent. of £63,120. Messrs. Michie and Vogel insist upon the advisability of duplicating the Australian land lines in order that charges may be lowered. South Australia at present receives 1s. 5d. for every word sent from Port Darwin. The two Agents-General add, "We do not say that the charges are unreasonable, considering the expense and risk South Australia is subject to, but they are clearly altogether inconsistent with cheap telegraphy." Ordinary messages, they point out, are carried from Normanton at one penny per word, and the Queensland Government has been always ready to take cable messages at four pence per word. At the latter rate the writers propose that messages should be carried across the continent, South Australia receiving an allowance of £10,000 a year as compensation for the loss she would incur in consenting to these terms. The cables from Singapore to Madras, they assume, can be got to perform the whole of the Australian business for a lump sum of £18,000 a year. Messrs. Michie and Vogel submit a table of receipts showing that, with this arrangement, the Australian Government can send and receive European messages at six shillings a word, the only loss involved being the payment of a subsidy of £20,000 per annum.—*Straits Times*.

THE PHONOGRAPH.

(Pioneer.)

On Good Friday, at the Crystal Palace, Edison's phonograph was exhibited by the London Stereoscopic Company, who lent the machines for sale at from 25s to 280s each. The lecturer sang or spoke into the phonograph; the sound-waves beat on a disc which drove a point through and through a sheet of tin foil turning on a wheel. The sentence or song over, the tin foil was taken out covered with dots and ruled in lines like a sheet of music. The tin foil could then, or afterwards, be worked through the machine again backwards; the holes and dents in the tin foil catch the point, the point agitates the disc, and the sound-waves surge again from the phonograph's mouth. The phonograph at the Crystal Palace gave back an air of music "in such a way," says the *Times*, "that one could not fail to recognize it." Sergeant Hardy of the Scots Guards played "The Last Rose of Summer" on his cornet; the notes were re-echoed at will beautifully. When words were spoken and reproduced, the effect was hardly so good; the listeners seemed to need some special training; still however, words could be recognized, and they say that Mr. Edison has made an improved machine, the strophophone, which can be heard distinctly some hundred yards away. The dots and lines on the tin foil last some while, may be used over and over again; whilst any number of stereotypes may also be taken. Mr. Edison has put his machine to one curious use. Having played a tune into the phonograph, he takes the annotated tin foil and passes it through the phonograph, the wrong end first. Thus the tune is played backwards; and the effect is said to be in many cases a decided improvement on the original. Some of Browning's poems, and some acts of the Legislative Council might be treated in the same way.

CITY MISSIONARY.—"You never had no father as you know on, and you never go to school, and you never heard tell of the Bible; Now, let me ask you this, where do you expect to go to?" Small Boy:—"Please, sir, I do not, I've lost my way."

Dead Letters.

Aldrich, Mrs. Pelham, Post Office, Suea.
Balfour, F. W., The Hollies, Blackheath.
Kent.
Basso, Jacques, Les Toques près de Mar-seille.
Bennett, Miss J., Burlington, Iowa, U.S.A.
Bonyhey, Mrs., care of Capt. Rankin, Army and Navy Club, London.
Buchan, A., Post Office, New York, U.S.A.
Collins, H. B., H. M. S. *Thistle*, China Station.
Confrans, Miss J., Hotel du Roche, Paris.
Cranston, Mrs., St. Andrews, Dundee.
N. Z.
Davison, Miss C., Mason Hotel, Cardiff.
Dinneen, Miss E., 255, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris.
Dumont, M., Capitaine du *St. Joseph*, Hongkong.
Faulkner, E., Ship's steward, H. M. S. *Victor Emmanuel*.
Frantz, Geo., Blauwe Brook Straat No. 4, Antwerpen.
Fuka's, H., Rheinische Strasse No. 10, Essen.
Gordon, Mrs. J., Post Office, Sydney.
N. S. W.
Hawkins, Captain, S. S. *Tokany*, Hongkong.
Hodgson, Miss J., Main Street, Charlestown, Mass.
Holden, Mrs. E., 12, Stanley Road, High Street, Essex.
Huber, Madame, 68, Avenue de Villiers, Paris.
Innes, John, Lodge Emulation No. 1, 100, Bombay.
Jensen, Y., care of P. Gravensen, Apen-rade.
Johns, Mrs. K., 7, Cannon Street, Devon-port.
Johnsen, F., Seattle King County W. F., United States.
Kamskin, L., Customs, Amoy.
Kelly, Thomas, Saxon Villa, Kentucky, U. S. A.
Kinial, W., 103, Whitechapel Road, London.
Lobo, Domingo J. A., Bombay, (Regis-tered).
Molville, Sir J. M., Bart, Co Dublin, Ireland.
Miller, James, Sanctoria Colliery, East India.
Nabun, Jelowitz, Constantinople.
Pailard, Mrs., 99, Boulevard Voltaire, Paris.
Park, Fred, N. Singapore.
Pears, Mrs., 7, Mount Pleasant, Newpor-t, England.
Smith, Charles, Hongkong.
Smith, Mrs. Hume, Waterworks Office, Dundee.
Smith, Rev. N. N., Georgetown, De-marara.
Trifone, Messrs. A. & Fils, Paris.
Vollubass, Jaram, Bombay.
Williams, J. M., Cox & Co, Broadway, New York.
Willoughby, Hon. Mrs., 8, Heatherley Grove, Westbourne Park, London.
Yusao, Mr., H. M. S. *Charley*, Singa-pore.

The above letters have been returned from various places at which the addresses cannot be found. If not claimed within ten days they will be opened and returned to the writers.

General Post Office, Hongkong, June 21, 1878.

"Do you know," remarked a rather fast Newark youth, the other day, to a stuttering friend to whom he was slightly indebted. "Do you know I intend to marry and settle down?" "I do not know anything about it," was the reply. "But I think you had better stay single and set-tle up."—*Newark Call*.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, June 22, 1878.
OPIUM.—New Patna, cash, \$610 a 612½ credit.
" Old Patna, cash, None credit.
" New Benares, cash, 580 a 582½ credit.
" Old Benares, cash, None credit.
" New Malwa, cash, 802½ credit, 807½
" Allowance Tael, 6 a 12
" Old Malwa, cash, None credit.
" Allowance Tael, 16.00 a 16.25
CAMPHOR, ... 61.50 a 62.00
QUICKSILVER, ... 6.20 a 6.50
SALTPETRE, ...

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 8/10
" 30 days' sight, ... 8/10½
" 6 months' sight, ... 8/10½
Credits, ... 8/11
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... 8/11½
Bombay, demand, Rupees, ... 227
Calcutta, ... 227
Shanghai, demand, ... 72½
" 30 days, ... 73
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., ... 10 ½
Sycee, ... 8 ½
Mexicans, ... 2 p.m.
Gold Leaf, ... 26
English Sovereigns, ... 5.07
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.07
Discount, ... 7 to 9 %

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 99 ½ prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,800
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,475
Chinese Insurance Co., \$295
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 655
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,080
H. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$735
China Fire Ins. Co., \$200
H. K. & W. Doak Co., 11 ½ prem.
H. K. & W. S.-boat Co., \$3 dis.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 21
Hongkong Gas Co., \$60
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$60
China Sugar Refining Co., 80 % prem.
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$107.10.
Do. of 1877, \$106.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co's Premises, Queen's Road.)
HONGKONG, June 22, 1878.
Barometer—9 A.M. ... 29.925
Do. 1 P.M. ... 29.874
Do. 4 P.M. ... 29.874
Thermometer—9 A.M. ... 80
Do. 1 P.M. ... 84
Do. 4 P.M. ... 84
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 77
Do. 1 P.M. ... 80
Do. 4 P.M. ... 80
Do. Maximum ... 84
Do. Minimum ... 74

Portfolio.

LADY CLARE.

It was the time when lilacs blow,
And clouds are highest up in air,
Lord Ronald brought a lily-white doe
To give his cousin, Lady Clare.

I trow they did not part in scorn;
Lovers long betrothed were they;
They two will wed the morrow morn—
God's blessing on the day!

"He does not love me for my birth,
Nor for my lands so broad and fair:
He loves me for my own true worth,
And that is well," said Lady Clare.

In there came old Alice the nurse,
Said, "Who was this that went from thee?"
"It was my cousin," said Lady Clare;
"To-morrow he weds with me."

"O, God be thanked!" said Alice the nurse,
"That all comes round so just and fair;
Lord Ronald is heir to all your lands,
And you are not the Lady Clare."

"Are ye out of your mind, my nurse, my nurse?"
Said Lady Clare, "that ye speak so wild?"
"As God's above," said Alice the nurse,
"I speak the truth: you are my child."

"The old Earl's daughter died at my breast—
I speak the truth as I live by bread!
I nursed her like my own sweet child,
And put my child in her stead."

"Falsely, falsely, have ye done,
O mother," she said, "if this be true,
To keep the best man under the sun
So many years from his due."

"Nay, now, my child," said Alice the nurse,
"But keep the secret of your life,
And all you have will be Lord Ronald's
When you are man and wife."

"If I'm a beggar born," she said,
"I will speak out, for I dare not lie.
Pull off, pull off the brooch of gold,
And hang the diamond necklace by."

"Nay, now, my child," said Alice the nurse,
"But keep the secret all ye can."
She said, "Not so: but I will know
If there be any faith in man."

"Nay, now, what faith?" said Alice the nurse;
"The man will cleave unto his right."
"And he shall have it," the lady replied,
"Though I should die to-night."

"Yet give one kiss to your mother dear;
Alas, my child, I sinned for thee!"
"O mother, mother, mother," she said,
"So strange it seems to me!"

"Yet here's a kiss for my mother dear—
My mother does it for his sake;
And lay your hand upon my head,
And bless me, mother, ere I go."

She clad herself in a russet gown,
She was no longer Lady Clare;
She went by dale, and she went by dale,
With a single rose in her hair.

The lily-white doe Lord Ronald had brought
Lest up from where she lay,
Dropt her head in the maiden's hand,
And followed her all the way.

Down stooped Lord Ronald from his tower;
"O Lady Clare, you shame your worth,
Why come you dressed like a village maid,
That are the flower of the earth?"

"If I come dressed like a village maid,
I am but as my fortunes are;
I am a beggar born," she said,
"And not the Lady Clare."

"Play me no tricks," said Lord Ronald,
"For I am young in word and deed."
"Play me no tricks," said Lord Ronald,
"Your riddle is hard to read."

O, and proudly stood she up!
Her heart within her did not fail;
She looked into Lord Ronald's eyes,
And told him all her nurse's tale.

He laughed a laugh of merry scorn;
He turned and kissed her where she stood;
"If you are not the heires born,
And I," said he, "the next in blood—"

"If you are not the heires born,
And I," said he, "the lawful heir,
We two will wed to-morrow morn,
And you shall still be Lady Clare."

—Tennyson.

The best part of health is fine disposition. It is more essential than talent, even in the works of talent. Nothing will supply the want of sunshine to peaches, and to make knowledge valuable, you must have the cheerfulness of wisdom. Whenever you are sincerely pleased you are nourished. All healthy things are sweet tempered. Genius works in sport, and goodness smiles to the last; and for the reason, that who ever sees the law which distributes things, does not depend, but is animated to great desires and endeavours. He who responds betrays that he has not seen it. "It is a fact," that "that point costs nothing," such are its preserving qualities in damp climates. Well, sunshine costs less, yet it is finer pigment. And so of cheerfulness, or a being temper, the more it is spent, the more it remains. The latest heat of an ounce of wood or stone is inexhaustible. You may rub the same chip of pine to the point of kindling, a hundred times; and the power of happiness of any soul is not to be computed or drained. It is observed that a depression of spirits develops the germs of a plague in individuals and nations. It is an old commendation of right behaviour: "Alis laeta, sapiens est," which our English poets translate, "Be merry and wise." I know how easy it is for men of the world to look grave and meek at your sanguine youth, and its glittering dreams. But I find the gayest castles in the air that were ever piled, far better for comfort and for use, than the dungeons in the air that are daily dug and overgrown by grumbling, discontented people. I know those miserable fellows, and I hate them, who see a black star always riding through the light and coloured clouds in the sky overhead; waves of light pass over and hide it for a moment; but the black star keeps fast in the sky. But power dwells with cheerfulness; cheerfulness is a working mood, whilst despair is a muse, and unmakes the power. A man should make life and nature happy to us, or he had better never have been. When the political atmosphere

reckons up the unproductive classes, he should put at the head this class of plagues of themselves, cravers of sympathy, howling imaginary disasters. An old French verse runs in my translation:—
Some of your griefs you have mixed,
And the sharpest you will have married;
But what torments of pain you endured
From evils that never arrived!
—Emerson.

THE EDUCATIONAL CURRICULUM OF THE CHINESE.

There appears to be no limit whatever to the age at which a Chinese may compete at the public examinations. No youth is held too tender, no age is deemed too venerable, that one should be disqualified to enter the lists on equal terms with the majority. According to the general rule, two successive years, out of every three, are devoted to the examinations held by the Provincial Literary Chancellor for the degree of *sui k'ao*; the first of these two similar examinations, is called the *sui k'ao*; the second the *kuo k'ao*. The third year is for the examination held by the Special Commissioner (*chu k'ao*) for the degree of *chi jen*, which examination is called the *ta k'ao*. In many cases, however, there is an irregularity; and, whether it be that famine, rebels, or other plague have prevented the holding of an examination, or whether it be that the Examiner has been unable to do his duty for other reasons, the *sui* and *kuo k'ao* will fall together, in which case a year remains vacant. In Formosa and Hainan this is always the case, owing to the remote situation of those islands. This circumstance is called *sui k'ao ping k'ao*. Moreover when an accession to the Throne takes place, or a male heir is born to the Emperor, an extra *kuo k'ao*, which goes by the name of *ngin k'ao*, is granted to each Province. Let take a youth A.B. and follow him from the school to the chapter of honour. His first step is to enter his name at the *yamen* of the magistracy, or *hien*, of his birth. To this place he betakes himself under the guidance of the *lin sheng*, or one of the senior graduates of the magistracy. (This term will be explained farther on.) He hands in a *ts'ui ts'ui*, or slip, inscribed with his name, age, village, the names of his father, grandfather and great grandfather—his *san ts'ui*. As a slave carries the surname of his master, and as his children are always slaves, the manumission of any of these instantly makes him free, and qualifies him for examination. Lo Ping-chang, formerly a slave at Fatsien, subsequently Viceroy of Szechuan, was thus manumitted. No one can compete at a Public Examination whose genealogy will not go back this far at least. His "three generations are not clear" *san ts'ui pu ch'ing*. As no one in China ever fails to keep a genealogical record, it simply amounts to this, that the descendants of playactors, executioners, *yamen*-torturers, and *yamen*-runners (*ts'ui ts'ui*) cannot compete unless there are three clear male ancestors between them and their qualified ancestors. Barbers, personal servants, nail-cutters, scavengers, and the descendants of these to the third generation are stated by some to be excluded too, but there is a doubt upon this point. The *Tanhs* of Canton are excluded unless three clear generations have "taken to land" (*shang chieh*), and unless the neighbours guarantee the applicant's respectability. The magistracy collects these slips and, in the early autumn of every *sui k'ao* and *kuo k'ao* year, issues a notification, naming a day for the *hien k'ao* or Magistracy examination. The entering of the name at the *yamen* entitles one, as it were, to the appellation of *ts'ui sheng*, or undergraduate. The examination is held in the Magistracy's *yamen*, where there is always accommodation for five or six hundred undergraduates. In Provincial Capitals, where there is a regular Examination Hall, the examination is held here instead. The magistracy examines in seven relays, each time discarding, (but, the least possible), No candidate need pass through more than two ordeals; but, of course, the object is to remain amongst the best in the last relay, the first of whom is called the *an shou*. A list is posted (*chu an*) of the first relay, and another of the other six (*chu ch'uan*) when the examination is over, about three days after its commencement. The examination takes place at about 8 a.m., and the subjects are selected by the Magistracy in presence of the undergraduates, after the doors are closed. One theme in prose, and one in verse (*ts'ui chang shih*) are hung up within view of all. The single advantage which attaches to the *an shou* is that, as a matter of courtesy, the Prefect, at the next examination, will endeavour to place his name among the first ten. About a month after the *hien k'ao*, the *kuo k'ao* takes place, at the Provincial Metropolis in the Examination Hall, at other Prefectures in the Prefect's *yamen*. A notice is issued, and the students assemble according to magistracies in the Examination Hall, when seven successive examinations are held in the following manner, as in the case of the magistracy examination. Suppose there are ten thousand in all. After the first bout, perhaps ten per cent. are excluded, and the names of the others are hung up outside the Hall, according to magistracies, the first ten in each magistracy being specially noted. This is continued seven times, the Prefect each time excluding about ten per cent. of the least meritorious composers. The result of the last heat is that about one-tenth of the whole number of each magistracy is selected; the names of the ten best of each of these are specially prominent, and the first in each ten receives the honorary appellation of *an yian* or *an shou*. The advantage gained by the *an yian* is that, as a matter of courtesy, the Literary Chancellor will, as of course, pass him for his degree. All the other distinctions, consequent upon this septuple analysis, count for nothing but local and ephemeral honour amongst one's friends. The first of the last bout is also called *an shou*. The examination for the degree of *sui k'ao* takes place generally in the eighth month of the Chinese autumn, in a permanent or temporary booth erected for the purpose at each prefecture, and, at the provincial metropolis, in the Chancellor's *yamen*. The Literary Chancellor has a *yamen* of his own, and receives a Commissioner for three years. The first of these, always a *kuo k'ao*, or *kuo k'ao*, is the year of the Chancellor's appointment and journey; the other two are the *sui k'ao* and *kuo k'ao* years of examination for the degree of *sui k'ao*. The *sui k'ao* takes place

the *ch'ien*, *wei*, *ch'ien*, and *wei*; and the *kuo k'ao* upon the *yin*, *ts'ui*, and *ts'ui* years of the cycle. The subjects are, as in the case of the Magistracy and Prefect's examinations, prose and poetry (*ts'ui shih*), *ts'ui chang*, *ts'ui shih*, and *ts'ui shih*. The Chancellor devotes one day to each. An average of perhaps ten per cent. of candidates obtain a *prima facie* degree, but before the list of the successful is issued (*ch'ui k'ao*) a second Examination takes place (*ts'ui shih*), a few days after the first, in order to guard against imposition—"cribbing," prompting, &c., &c. Generally about ninety per cent. of the successful scrape through this second ordeal, and the list of graduates is suspended outside the Hall the next day. The next step is to buy an official hat, surmounted with a gilt tassel, and a pair of official boots. The successful ones must then visit the Chancellor, dressed up in their official costume, consisting of a blue silk gown with blue border. This visit takes place at his *yamen*, in the Great Hall of which they await the arrival of the Chancellor. His Excellency enters, takes a seat, and waits, whilst a couple of servants hand round to each graduate from a basin flowers of tinsel, one of which is inserted in the hair at each side of the head (*ts'ui hwa*). The graduates first turn to the north and *ts'ui* thrice to His Majesty (*ts'ui sheng en*), after that they turn to the Chancellor and *ts'ui* thrice to him likewise. The Chancellor rises, bows thrice to them and the ceremony is over; the students now retire and proceed to their respective homes. A visit to the ancestral shrine (*ts'ui ts'ui*) is an indispensable sequence of having graduated. This ceremony is apparently to bring before the names of one's ancestors, this evidence of continuity of honour in the family. The next year a similar examination to that just described takes place (*kuo k'ao*), immediately after which and not later than the seventh month the Literary Chancellor holds a second examination (*kuo k'ao*) of the two groups of new graduates (*ts'ui ch'ien* and of former *ts'ui ts'ui*), (*kuo k'ao*), which latter must repeat this examination every third year if desirous to go on competing for a higher degree. This is in one subject only, prose essay, and lasts but one day. The result is announced, like the result of the Magistracy and Prefect's Examinations, by the posting of a list (*chu an*), not, as in the examinations for the degrees of *chi jen* and *chin shih*, by the issue of a *yung*. This list or notice is of a style less solemn and imposing than the *yung*, or official list. It should have been stated that in the first of the three years the Chancellor holds an examination of all the former *ts'ui ts'ui* of the Province (*kuo k'ao*) in Law. These are arranged in three grades (*ts'ui ts'ui*), the two first grades of which have flowers stuck in their hair (*ts'ui hwa*) as in the case of new graduates (*ts'ui ch'ien*). The first grade are eligible for the honour of *ts'ui sheng*, which comes upon them the next year, and the second grade are eligible for the duty of guaranteeing the respectability of each *ts'ui sheng* of their magistracy, who may apply to them, upon entering his name for the *hien k'ao*. For this guarantee a small charge is leviable. There are a fixed number of *ts'ui sheng* for each magistracy, which are vacated by death, mourning, office, promotion to a higher degree, or the lapse of eighteen years. These eligible for *ts'ui sheng* come in in order of seniority. These two years being ended, study for the degree of *chi jen* is the next step. After examining each prefecture for the literary degree of *sui k'ao*, the Chancellor examines the sons of gentry in archery for the military degree of *sui k'ao*. This examination takes place once in three years, not twice, as in the civil examination, and always in the *sui k'ao* year. Similarly a military *ts'ui ts'ui* examination of former military graduates, is held by the Chancellor in the *ts'ui ts'ui* year. There are special examinations too, in Hunan, Kweichow, and Szechuan, for Minor graduates (*kuo k'ao*), also by the Literary Chancellors.

The examination for a *chi jen* degree is held by the *kuo k'ao*, a special Commissioner appointed by the Emperor to each Province for each *kuo k'ao* or examination. This functionary is always accompanied by an assistant examiner (*ts'ui ch'ien*), and occupies the Town Hall (*kuo k'ao*) of the Province. The *kuo k'ao*, which comes upon them the next year, is a *yung*, appropriate to his use. He generally arranges so as to arrive at the Provincial Capital on the last day of the 8th moon, and, as, in fact, the Literary Chancellor too, is welcomed by the High Authorities of the Province and conducted to his lodging. His assistants and secretaries are all men of another Province and are brought with him as part of his suite. As a matter of form, his lodging is "sealed" so as to prevent any intercourse with the outer world. On the 8th day of the 8th moon both he and the Lieutenant Governor (or the Viceroy where there is no Governor), enter the Examination Hall, and take up their residence there till the examination is over. On the 8th day of the same moon the *ts'ui ts'ui* are admitted. Their names are compared with the *ts'ui ts'ui* list, handed in previously to the governor, and a cell (*kuo k'ao*) is allotted to each individual. There are twenty cells in each lane, and the candidate is free to converse with any one in his own lane. Each man is searched, as his name is called. This examination is much more severe than that for *sui k'ao*, the duration being nine days, in three bouts of three days each, during each bout of which the candidates are rigidly confined, night and day to their examination cells, and the first examination is devoted to essays upon subjects taken from the Four Books (*ts'ui shih*); the second three to essays on the Classics (*ts'ui shih*); the third to miscellaneous essays upon subjects chosen at random (*ts'ui lun*). The candidates are no longer ranged according to magistracies, nor according to the date at which they graduated as *sui k'ao*. From forty to one hundred *chi jen* degrees are allotted to each Province. Under the name of *ts'ui pang* are ranged those who have reached a high standard, but who receive an inferior degree which qualifies them to go to Peking and compete for the post of Instructor to Bannermen (*ts'ui ch'ien chiao ts'ui*). The examination for a *chi jen* degree is conducted as follows: At about 4 p.m. on the 8th day the *kuo k'ao* and Governor decide upon four themes, three in *ts'ui shih* and one in *ts'ui lun*, which are out and printed on the spot. Twenty themes are thrust into the gate of each lane, and the candidates are free to spend the evening, as they choose, within their cells. The 9th is spent in preparing the essays, and on the 10th these are copied out and handed in. The three essays (*ts'ui shih*) must each consist of 100 characters, and the poem of 80. From noon till dark on the 10th candidates hand in their papers, and are set out in groups to refresh themselves and eat until the next morning. The essays are handed to a *ts'ui sheng*, who reads them to a *ts'ui sheng*, both

of which officers are expectant magistrates. Those who hand in dirty papers are once posted (*ts'ui ch'ien*) as "plucked." The *ts'ui sheng* fills in the name, residence, and *ts'ui ts'ui* of each candidate at the end of his essays, and these particulars are then covered over with a strip of paper and sealed up, nothing but the number of the candidate appearing. The same process is followed on the 11th-13th, when five subjects from the Classics are given, and on the 14th-16th, when five random subjects are given. The whole of the papers are next handed to the numerous copyists (*ts'ui ts'ui kuan*) to be copied in red ink, and compared with the originals by the *ts'ui ts'ui kuan*. If the essays are correctly copied, the copyists are paid; if not, punished. The *ts'ui sheng* then hands the originals to the Lieutenant Governor, who binds them up in bundles and looks them up in a chest. The red copies are handed to the thirteen sub-examiners (also expectant magistrates), who read out the poor essays, and hand the best to the *kuo k'ao*. Meanwhile no one but the candidates have left the Examination Hall. On the 25th or so the Governor leaves (*ts'ui sheng*), and on the 4th or 5th of the 9th month returns and enquires how matters are progressing. After consultation with the *kuo k'ao*, he fixes a date for announcing the result (*ts'ui pang*). On the day before this important event the *kuo k'ao* hands to the Governor the successful numbers (*ts'ui ch'ien chiao*) in order of merit; a large piece of paper is prepared, and in the presence of all the Authorities, who have assembled in solemn state in the Governor's *yamen*, the list is copied out, beginning at the end, so as to secure cleanliness and neatness in writing. Each number and name is solemnly called out, the Governor having, of course, previously re-opened the chest and taken out the original manuscript. The list is posted at the *yamen* gate at midnight. The first name is called the *chi jen*; the second to the fifth are called *ts'ui sheng*; the sixth, *ts'ui sheng*; the seventh to tenth *ts'ui sheng*; the rest being simply *ts'ui sheng* or *ts'ui sheng*. A visit is now made to the Provincial Governor (*ts'ui ts'ui*), and the *kuo k'ao*, by all the graduates who have thus taken their second degree. The day is fixed by the *kuo k'ao*, who issues a notice stating when the *ts'ui sheng* will take place. This ceremony resembles that before the Chancellor; a gray gown with blue border (*kuo k'ao*) being worn instead of a blue gown with gray border. The examination for the degree of *chin shih* takes place at Peking, in the third month of the year succeeding that in which the *chi jen* examination was held. Four officers of high rank, called *ts'ui ts'ui*, are appointed by the Emperor to hold this examination in the Great Hall (*ts'ui sheng*) at Peking. The subjects are the same as for the *chi jen*, and the ordeal lasts nine days. Not more than from a dozen to thirty from each Province are successful. No *ts'ui ts'ui* or *ts'ui sheng* who has entered upon an official career (*ts'ui sheng*) may compete at the examination for the degree of *chin shih* (*ts'ui sheng*). It is obligatory upon all *ts'ui sheng* of the last distribution to go up to Peking for examination. All former *ts'ui sheng* should also present themselves at the *ts'ui sheng*, and if three of these pass without their having put in an appearance, their degree of *ts'ui sheng* is taken from them. Sickness, mourning, or other obstacles, which must be properly certificated, will excuse them. Each *ts'ui sheng* obtains through the magistracy of his district a despatch of identity from the Lieutenant Governor of his Province, addressed to the Board. 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CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4670. 號二十月六年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1878.

日二十月五年庚戌

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

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HUGHES & LEGGIE,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 6, 1878. je23

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LANE, ATKINSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE.

VEYRON'S FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES, Assorted Sizes, New System, with Automatic Lamp.
COFFEE ROASTERS, and **COFFEE MILLS**.
SETS OF GARDENING UTENSILS.
GENTS' TOOL CHESTS.
MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.
METALLIC MEASURING TAPES, in strong Leather Cases.
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DOG COLLARS and **CHAINS**.
SAILORS' SEWING and **ROPING PALMS**.
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CELEBRATED SMOKING MIXTURE, and

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Very Fine MANILA CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., &c.
BARCLAY & PERKINS' PORTER, in Hhds. and Kilderkins.
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White Zinc Paints.
White Lead.
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HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL—
In 5 Gallon Drums and Barrels.

VARNISHES—
Copal. Black and Bright.

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ASH OARS.
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PURE GUM.
Hongkong, June 13, 1878.

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LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, June 17, 1878. je24

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Apply to **GAS COMPANY**, West Point.
Hongkong, June 13, 1878. je25

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
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For Particulars, apply to the Captain on Board.
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WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS.

AND

JEWELLERS.
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* Hongkong, June 20, 1878. je20

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NECTAR CORDIAL,
MADE FROM HERBS,
A STIMULANT AND APPETIZER.

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MESSRS. GEO. CURLING & Co.,
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W. BALL,
China Dispensary, Hongkong.
June 20, 1878. je20

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. are prepared to supply FAMILIES and SHIPS with the SUGARS MANUFACTURED by the ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, June 18, 1878. je21

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

THOS. D. C. PARKER,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, June 4, 1878. je23

THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, June 10, 1878. je21

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE,
HONGKONG, June, 1878.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of STORES, PROVISIONS and MATERIAL to the Vessels of the IMPERIAL GERMAN NAVY calling at Hongkong during the period of One Year, beginning on the 1st October, 1878, and ending on the 30th September, 1879.

For Particulars and Forms of Tenders apply at the Office of this Consulate to the Secretary, Mr. LOUIS HAUSCHILD, between the hours of 7 and 10 in the Morning.

J. V. SODEN,
Consul.

DEVOS'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOS'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOS MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOS MANUFACTURING Co.,
80, Beaver and 127, Pearl Streets,
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Shipping.

Steamers.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TANAIS,"
Commandant DE LA MARCELLE, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUET,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 15, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "AMAZONE,"
Commandant NOMBREUX, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUET,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 15, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A 1 American Ship "WANDERING JEW,"
TALPEY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th Inst.

For Freight, apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**
Hongkong, June 15, 1878. je29

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A 1 American Bark "NAVESINK,"
BARSTOW, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**
Hongkong, June 13, 1878. je28

FOR HONOLULU.
The A 1 American Bark "FRANK MARION,"
ELDRIDGE, Master, will load for the above Port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**
Hongkong, May 15, 1878.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).
The Clipper Bark "BELLE OF OREGON,"
Capt. MERRIMAN, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **ROZARIO & Co.**
Hongkong, June 6, 1878.

FOR LONDON.
The A 1 British Clipper Ship "SIR HARRY PARKES,"
S. CHAPMAN, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to **MEYER & Co.**
Hongkong, June 12, 1878. je21

FOR LONDON.
The A 1 British Bark "KENTON,"
COLVIN, Master, will load here, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to **VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.**
Hongkong, June 20, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A 1 Ship "SIR CHARLES NAPIER,"
FRENCH, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.**,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 17, 1878.

FOR LONDON.
The A 1 British Ship "NYASSA,"
GARROCK, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to **VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.**
Hongkong, June 4, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Bark "H. G. JOHNSON,"
CONY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to **VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.**
Hongkong, May 20, 1878.

Entertainments.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

D. DAVE CARSON HAS BEEN ADVISED TO MAKE THREE EXTRA PROFESSIONAL VISITS—
PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE FROM

THE FLOWERY LAND.

CONSULTATIONS will be held on or about the Night of MONDAY, 24th, WEDNESDAY, 26th, and FRIDAY, 28th Instant.

"LAUGH AND GROW FAT."
"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS!!"

TRY CARSON'S COMPOUND COMICOONIA.
The new and unfailing remedy for Lowness of Spirits, Depression, &c., highly recommended by the Press, and tried by thousands with invariable success.

PERFECT CURES.—TESTIMONIALS.

MALOO, 25th April, 1878.
DEAR SIR,—A deep sense of gratitude will ever pervade my bosom. All the year I was sorely troubled with a shrewish wife, which was followed by pains in the head, loss of the hair, &c. Having heard of your Comicoonia I took a box, and I and my household are now in excellent health. I've much pleasure in recommending it.

Yours gratefully,
NUSSEY CARDON.

"Grey Brick Hotel," Soochow Creek, Mrs. Victoria Guelph, Sole Proprietress. 1st January, 1878.

Oh! Sir,—The debt I owe you can never be repaid. I feel it a duty to let my fellow creatures know how speedily they can be relieved from their sufferings. My children (four boys and six girls, all under 12) have been home for the holidays, and their shrieking, yelling, and shouting for your Comicoonia was unbearable. In desperation I tried it for them all, and peace and contentment now bless my dwelling. Wishing you all the success you are sure to receive, and a Happy New-Year.

I am yours,
A GRATEFUL PARENT.

P.S.—The boys have dressed the baby up as the Bengalee Baboo—but no matter, 'They are young.'

"The New Paided Rooms," Shanghai Hospital, 24th April, 1878.

KIND BENEFACOR,—I was once a blighted wretch, melancholy had marked me—(with Carson's Anti-corrosive Paint) as his own. One dose of the other Carson's Comicoonia has split the sides of,

A PERFECT CURE.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"If you have a large family—take it."—*Bengal Gnat.*
"Send for a box instantly."—*Calcutta Chieff.*
"Don't delay, or it will be gone."—*Bombay Bicycle.*
"Try it, you won't regret it."—*Madras Mailer.*
"No home should be without it."—*Shanghai Slogger.*
"Recommended to families."—*Professor Money Williams.*
"The very thing for low spirits."—*Ceylon Hornet.*
"An excellent substitute for butter."—*Yokohama Jargo.*
"Patronized by The British Queen."—*Can be taken any Evening. Quite safe for the most delicate Ladies and Children. Prepared only by Professor Carson—at home—as above from the 9 till 11 o'clock.*
N.B.—Beware of Spurious and Worthless Imitations.

TRY THE REMEDY THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY.

V. R.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

THE AMATEURS OF THE BAND 74th HIGHLANDERS, will give a Performance in the

GARRISON THEATRE, on

Wednesday, and Thursday, the 26th, and 27th Instant, 1878.

A Farcical Comedy in Two Acts, by A. HAZELDAY, Esq.

Entitled: **"CHECKMATE."**

Interlude, Clarinet Solo, &c., &c., J. B. WALKER.

Carolina, BURGOMASTRO DE ZAANDAM.

Farce in One Act, by C. A. SOMERSET, Esq.

Entitled: **"A Day after the Fair."**

Prices of Admission: Reserved Seats, &c., &c., 1s. Front Do. 50 Cents. Back Do. 25 Cents.

Punkahs will be in motion: Doors Open at 8.30, to Commence at 9 P.M.

SERGT. D. WISHART, Manager.

Hongkong, June 21, 1878. je24

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr S. J. DAVID in our Firm at this Port, and in China, CEASED on the 31st December, 1876.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, June 14, 1878. jy14

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.
Hongkong, June 13, 1878. del13

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.
China, March 8, 1878. se8

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr THOMAS MERCER in our Firm CEASED on 31st December last.

THOMAS & MERCER.
Canton, May 23, 1878. je25

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

For Sale.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs. Loaves).
Cut and Powdered LOAF SUGAR.
CUBE SUGAR (Lyle's Patent).
CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lb.
Fine WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lb.
Medium WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lb.
Fine YELLOW SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lb.
COFFEE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lb.
GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and MOLASSES.
SPIRITS OF WINE and LAMP SPIRIT.
RUM, 45°, 50°, O. P., and Naval.
ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST.
AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from Bones.
BONE TAR (a preventive of white ants).
ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to THE MANAGER, CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, East Point, Hongkong.

March 5, 1878. se6

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Five Dollars, or Two Dollars AND A HALF per Part.
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, ex Godown.

Apply to BATTLES & Co.
Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1878) the Chinese Mail will be issued daily instead of twice weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum. The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1878.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London.
Also,
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship SUNDAY, Captain J. REEVES, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 29th June, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 18, 1878. je29

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GALICIA" will be dispatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 4th July, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 3rd July. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
A Reduction is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to Officers of the ARMY and NAVY and to Members of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICE.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agents of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central, G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, June 17, 1878. jy4

INSURANCES.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENT in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW.
Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire to the extent of £45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, February 1, 1874.

INSURANCES.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up—Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE—230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND—104,000
Total Capital and accumulations this date—Tls. 754,000

Directors:

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. F. EVANS, Esq., O. LUCAS, Esq.,
C. KRENS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.

Secretaries:

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.
Subject to a charge of 12 1/2% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 10, 1878. ocl

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPLANT & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.
KWOK AGHEONG, Merchant.
PANG YIM, Merchant.
Ho Sam, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.
Loo Yee, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.
LEE SING, of Lai-Hing-Fung, Merchant.
CHANG SING YONG, Merchant.
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on Buildings and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to Discount of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, Nos. 8 and 9, Praya West.
Hongkong, August 23, 1877. su23

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

BOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

BOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

INTIMATIONS.

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.
IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.
Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LAND, BUILDINGS, ENGINEERS' PLANT, SAW MILL MACHINERY, ENGINEERS' STORES, TOOLS, TIMBER &c.

The property of Messrs. Howarth, Lyon and Erskine, Engineers and Iron Founders, River Valley Road.

MESSRS. HOWARTH, LYON & ERSKINE, with a view to the dissolution of their partnership, have instructed the undersigned to sell by Public Auction, at their Works, River Valley Road, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 24th, 25th, and 26th June next, the LAND AND BUILDINGS, together with the whole of the extensive and valuable ENGINEERS' PLANT AND SAW MILL MACHINERY, as follows.

FIRST DAY.

Monday, 24th June, commencing at 2 p.m.
In one Lot. The LAND comprised in Government Lease No. 431 for 99 years, dated 1st August, 1876, subject to a rental of \$200 per annum, containing an area of about 123,740 square feet, bounded on the north by River Valley Road, south by Creek, west by A. B. C. Road, with a frontage of 308 feet on River Valley Road, and 267 feet on Singapore River, together with the Buildings, comprising Engineers' Shop and Stores, Foundry, Blacksmith's Shop, Saw Mill Shed, Timber Shop, Temporary Sheds, Coolie Houses, and Wharf.

The covenants of the Lease will be produced for perusal and examination, at the sale, and may be seen previously at the Office of the Auctioneers.

SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, 25th June, commencing at 11 a.m.
The following Lots:—
Horizontal Engine 14 H. P. with boiler, 12 H. P. do, 6 H. P. do, Pair Launch Engines 4 H. P. do, Donkey Engine 5 1/2 inch cylinder, Vertical Boiler 10 H. P. do, 6 H. P. do, Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 12" centres, 27 feet bed, 8" do, 26 do, 7" do, 10 do, Vertical Drilling Machine, 2 1/2 in. spindle, do, 1 1/2 do, Screwing Machine to 1 1/2 inch, Punching and Shearing Machine, Root's Rotary Blower, 20 fires, do, 10 do, Shafting Pulleys &c., &c., China Feed Saw Bench 42" Saw, Rope Feed do, 42" do, Endless Feed do, 32" do, Rabbeting do, 24" do, Plain do, 24" do, Moulding and Flooring Machine, Saw Sharpening Machine, Hand Mortising Machine, Two Crab Winches, Fire Engine and Hose, White Rice Winnowing, New Steam Launch, 35 feet long.

THIRD DAY.

Wednesday, 26th June, commencing at 11 a.m.

In suitable Lots. TOOLS and STORES, comprising:—
Angle, Bar, and Sheet Iron, Boiler Tubes, Boiler Plate, Shafting Bars, Gas Tubes and Fittings, Tool Steel, Brass Rods and Sheets, Copper Sheets and Pipes, Lead Pipes, Bolts, Nuts, Washers and Brass Engine Fittings, Anvils, Vices, Files, Hammers, Tamping Tools, Screwing Tacks, Engine Packing, India Rubber Sheet & Insertion Cloth, Wire Cloth, canvas hose, Machine Belting, Circular Saws, Weston's Blocks, Screw Jacks, Portable Forges, Pumps, Rabbitt's Metal, Portable Ice Machine, Gauge Glasses, Crucibles &c., &c.
Catalogues with full particulars are being prepared and will be duly issued, together with Conditions of Sale.
Intending purchasers may inspect the property during the week preceding the sale.

For plans & further particulars, apply to POWELL & CO., Auctioneers.

Singapore, 18th May, 1878. je80

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

INTIMATIONS.

Volume Sixth of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. V.—Vol. VI.
—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW" CONTAINS—

Bibliography of the Chinese Imperial Collections of Literature.
Imperial Confucianism.
The Tang Kou Chi.
Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.
Chinese Moral Sayings Compared with Those of the Greek Tragedians.
Translations of Chinese School-books.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries:—
Portuguese from Macao in Peking in the first quarter of the 17th Century.
Grimm's Laws in Chinese.
Primer of English for Chinese.
Chinese Cloisonné Enamel.
The Chinese Silver Coinage of Tibet.
Use of Bricks.
Opium Eating in China.
The Tai Tribes of Yunnan.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, May 13, 1878.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a Medicine, emanating from an unscrupulous London firm, is exported to India and China, and foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne.

1st.—That Dr. BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.
2nd.—The words "Dr. BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.
3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentes are printed on the label of every case.
4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case, without which none can POSSIBLY be genuine.
English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE Is the Only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the aristocracy and the elite, extensively used in the army and navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

N.B.—Ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and do not be persuaded to take any useless and possibly DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS OF China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH Peking, Tientsin, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 22 MAPS and PLANS by WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNY, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNY, Ph.D.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co. HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sites and Monuments, notes on the Climate and general Topography, Flora, Fauna, Geology and Meteorology of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL Notices and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of Living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS, Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PRISONS, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and Criminal Trials, ADDRESSSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The Appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

INTIMATIONS.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND, THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES. FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SLICES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.

MENU CARDS, In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS, LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS, CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS, WILLS, &c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.
Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Lun Hing Street; Ohai Heng Low Hotel, Lun Hing Street; Kwong Tin's Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Chuen Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwal Heng Shop, Sun Chong, Bonam.
Singapore.—Sui Chong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.
Amoy.—Chun Chong Hong, Mook Kek Street.
Fuchow.—Mr. Yu Ching Chong, Fuchow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Fuchow Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shan, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chuen Sing Hot, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chuen Book, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chue, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chifoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Leong Chan Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Yook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express companies who carry the official despatches and seeking to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 1

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

	Via San Francisco, or Melbourne, Brindisi	Via S. Hampton	Via S. Hampton
Letters,	22	26	26
Registration,	12	12	12
Newspapers,	4	6	6
Books & Patterns,	8	10	10

Aspinwall (N.A.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.A.), Hayti (N.A.), Mexico (N.A.), Panama (N.A.), Salvador (N.A.), and Venezuela (N.A.):—

Letters,	16	34	38
Registration,	None	12	12
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6	8	10

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—

Letters,	12*	16	20
Registration,	8	12	12
Newspapers,	2*	4	6
Books & Patterns,	4*	6	8

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters,	30	46	50
Newspapers,	6	6	8
Books & Patterns,	14	10	12
Registration,	12	None	None

Hawaiian Kingdom (N.A.), Newfoundland:—

Letters,	16	16	20
Registration,	12	12	12
Newspapers,	4*	4	6
Books & Patterns,	8*	6	8

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, and Nicaragua:—

Letters,	—	34	38
Newspapers,	—	4	6
Books & Patterns,	—	8	10
Registration,	—	8	10

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction.....	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Porto de China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship.....	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail.....	8	8	2	4

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter. No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed,—may also be sent by book post. But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet. No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters may be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Holders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, Ices, Meats, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.—The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it is now that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there:

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognized rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Prepayment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.—Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers,* Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged at ordinary rates if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.

The English Mail.

The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.

A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mails to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wax or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double rate of postage in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. If without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fanny Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the sender having often spent more in Postage than would have been paid for the parcel by the value of the contents.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

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To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamp will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departure of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Office closes some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2..... 18 cents.

" 45..... 36 "

" 60..... 54 "

" 75..... 72 "

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers.						
Alverton	Brit. str.	1088	June 21	Meyer & Co.	S'apora and Penang	K'loon Dock
Argentina	Brit. str.	663	May 13	Kwong Wing Shun	For Sale	For Sale
Barnett	Brit. str.	916	April 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'apora and Penang	25th inst.
Bonad	Brit. str.	999	June 5	Hop Koo & Co.		
Bertha	Brit. str.	1421	June 18	Meyer & Co.		Laid up
Bombay	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong		Cos'tan Dock
Cambodia	Brit. str.	95	Oct. 2	Kwok Acheong		
Celestial	Brit. str.	640	June 21	Man Fook Shing		
Charlton	Brit. str.	786	June 20	Kwong Wing Shun	Y'ama & San F'isco	To-day
City of Tokio	Amer. str.	5079	June 1	P. M. S. S. Co.	Holhow & Halphong	24th inst.
Conquest	Brit. str.	317	June 20	Kwong Lee Yuen	Holhow & Halphong	Tug Flying
Dale	Brit. str.	654	June 20	Yuen Fat Hong		K'loon Dock
Fame	Brit. str.	117	April 18	Gee Chong Hong	Y'ama & S. F'isco	4th prox.
Fitzpatrick	Brit. str.	697	June 20	O. & S. S. Co.		
Gaelic	Brit. str.	1712	June 20	Kwok Acheong		
Hesperia	Brit. str.	1136	June 20	Kwok Acheong		
Kienchow	Brit. str.	701	June 14	Siemssen & Co.		
Kjoberhavn	Dan. str.	824	June 18	Siemssen & Co.		
Madagascar	Brit. str.	1060	June 20	Siemssen & Co.		
Martha	Brit. str.	606	June 20	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	To-morrow
Mayenne	Brit. str.	1323	June 20	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	To-day
Norma	Brit. str.	643	June 12	Melchers & Co.		
Orontes	Brit. str.	1100	June 18	Melchers & Co.		
Perambuco	Brit. str.	1735	June 18	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	Mails
Prinz Friedrich Carl	Ger. str.	2422	June 20	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles, &c.	To-day
Tandis	Brit. str.	560	June 21	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	24th noon
Yang-ke	Brit. str.	560	June 21	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Sailing Vessels.						
Albyn's Isle	Brit. bge.	860	May 24	Rozario & Co.		
Alceas	Brit. bge.	898	May 26	Borneo Co., Limited	Amoy	
Anne	Brit. bge.	881	June 2	Borneo Co., Limited	Callao	
Annie Loring	Brit. bge.	752	May 27	Borneo Co., Limited	Callao	
Arcola	Brit. bge.	947	May 30	Carlowitz & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Aristide	Brit. bge.	399	May 30	Rozario & Co.	Guam	
Belle of Oregon	Amer. bge.	1185	May 27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Borneo	Amer. bge.	739	April 25	Siemssen & Co.		
B. van Middelburg	Dutch bge.	628	June 1	Order		
O. L. Pearson	Amer. bge.	684	June 3	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Foochow	
Catherine Marden	Brit. bge.	287	June 11	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Channel Queen	Brit. bge.	608	June 19	Rozario & Co.		
Charlotte Andrews	Brit. bge.	379	June 17	Siemssen & Co.		
Clivale	Brit. bge.	430	June 17	Remedios & Co.		
Conchita	Brit. bge.	241	June 14	Wiel & Co.		
Concoran	Brit. bge.	480	May 26	Carlowitz & Co.	Quinhon	Cleared
Cordovan	Brit. bge.	433	June 10	Meyer & Co.		
Eleonor	Brit. bge.	391	June 12	Meyer & Co.		
Elizabeth Childs	Brit. bge.	787	June 19	Siemssen & Co.		
Kameralda	Brit. bge.	272	June 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Kaperana	Brit. bge.	497	June 16	Order		
Fair Leader	Brit. bge.	757	May 30	D. Musco & Co.	Cebu	
Francesco	Brit. bge.	678	April 7	Russell & Co.	Honolulu	
Frank Marion	Brit. bge.	909	May 30	Norton & Co.		
Frederick	Brit. bge.	594	May 29	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Gastine Bros.	Brit. bge.	402	May 27	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Golden Spur	Brit. bge.	656	May 16	Borneo Co., Limited		
Guan	Brit. bge.	290	June 12	Borneo Co., Limited		
Gustav & Marie	Brit. bge.	364	June 14	Wiel & Co.		
H. G. Johnson	Amer. bge.	1081	April 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Hansa	Brit. bge.	499	May 21	Melchers & Co.	Touren	
Hedwig	Brit. bge.	818	June 17	Wiel & Co.		
Helene	Brit. bge.	372	June 17	Wiel & Co.		
Helena	Brit. bge.	433	May 17	Wiel & Co.		
Hermann	Brit. bge.	210	June 2	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Hermann	Brit. bge.	1352	June 19	Captain		
Highlander	Amer. bge.	1547	June 20	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Hindostan	Brit. bge.	281	June 13	Meyer & Co.		
Holstein	Brit. bge.	547	May 30	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Hylton Castle	Brit. bge.	607	June 18	Carlowitz & Co.		
Jean Pierre	Brit. bge.	674	May 30	Melchers & Co.		
Jett	Brit. bge.	687	June 3	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Kenton	Brit. bge.	592	May 30	Chinese		
Lady Bowen	Brit. bge.	484	May 31	Carlowitz & Co.		
Leonis	Brit. bge.	860	June 19	Meyer & Co.		
Lodere	Brit. bge.	1289	June 20	Meyer & Co.		
Magdala	Brit. bge.	479	June 2	Wiel & Co.		
Malvina	Brit. bge.	488	June 5	Meyer & Co.		
Martha Brokensma	Brit. bge.	457	June 17	Meyer & Co.		
Mina	Brit. bge.	549	May 29	Landstein & Co.		
Moss Glen	Brit. bge.	724	May 24	Russell & Co.		
Nicolaus	Brit. bge.	167	June 15	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Norman Court	Brit. bge.	884	June 10	Captain		
Northern Star	Brit. bge.	327	June 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Nyasa	Brit. bge.	799	May 16	Turner & Co.		
Occident	Brit. bge.	248	May 25	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Orion	Brit. bge.	381	June 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Palatine	Brit. bge.	598	June 2	Melchers & Co.		
Parasol	Brit. bge.	344	June 2	Butterfield & Swire		
Per Ardua	Brit. bge.	789	June 14	Meyer & Co.		
R. B. Fuller	Amer. str.	1360	May 22	Borneo Company, Limited		
Rideman	Brit. bge.	718	June 3	Naval Yard		
Roderick Hay	Brit. bge.	280	June 7	Order		
Rosetta McNeil	Brit. bge.	611	May 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Saga	Brit. bge.	475	June 17	Carlowitz & Co.		
Sarah Nicholson	Brit. bge.	933	April 14	Butterfield & Swire		
Silas Fish	Amer. bge.	702	May 12	Meyer & Co.		
Sir Charles Napier	Brit. bge.	1161	May 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Sir Harry Parkes	Brit. bge.	816	May 22	Meyer & Co.		
Sontag	Amer. bge.	1004	June 21	Meyer & Co.		
Sumatra	Amer. str.	1090	Sept. 8	Russell & Co.		
The Goolwa	Brit. bge.	717	May 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Tobasco	Brit. bge.	805	June 2	Rozario & Co.		
Trio	Brit. bge.	268	June 14	Siemssen & Co.		
Tyburnia	Brit. bge.	948	June 19	Olyphant & Co.		
Varuna	Brit. bge.	456	May 30	Wiel & Co.		
W. E. Gladstone	Brit. bge.	534	May 30	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Wandering Jew	Amer. str.	1737	May 28	Russell & Co.		
Wealthy Pendleton	Amer. str.	809	May 30	Ross & Co.		
Wm. B. Deitz	Amer. str.	463	June 4	Meyer & Co.		
Victory	Brit. bge.	255	May 22	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Villa de Rivadavia	Span. bge.	261	May 14	Brandao & Co.		
Young Siam	Brit. str.	720	May 27	Kin-tye-long		
WEAMPOA						
Cap Horn	Ger. bge.	835	June 15	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Trieste	
Japan	Ger. str.	270	May 29	Siemssen & Co.	Tientsin	
Kosor	Dan. str.	817	June 18	Captain	Tientsin	
Perula	Bel. str.	8800	May 4	Olyphant & Co.	Honolulu & Callao	
Sully	Ger. bge.	387	June 19	Carlowitz & Co.		
CANTON						
Chinkiang	Brit. str.	799	June 19	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Olympia	Ger. str.	783	June 19	Wm. Pustau & Co.		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Charvillat	6 c	British	corvette	1808	17	400	June 8	C. F. Rotham
Growler	7 h	British	gun vessel	484	4	120	June 14	O. E. D. Wilcox
Har	6 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	May 18	R. Evans
Marques de la Victoria	6 c	Spanish	man-of-war	1200	June 13	Da. Manuel de Utra
Monaghan	6 h	British	military hospital	2591
Moore	6 h	British	gunboat	450	6	600	June 10	W. Casey
Ranger	6 c	U. S.	gun vessel	541	9	600	June 10	H. D. Manley
Shannon	7 c	British	iron-clad	2900	4	120	June 15	E. B. Grant
Thetis	7 h	British	gun vessel	463	4	120	June 15	E. B. Grant
Viper	6 c	British	gun vessel	3087	2	250	May 14	Commodore Walker
Viper	6 c	British	gun vessel	3087	2	250	May 14	Commodore Walker

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, June 22, 1878.

At 1130 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Highest. Lowest. Cash. Cash.

Chinese Names.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb.	400	350	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, "	300	250	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, "	200	180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	180	160	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, catty	150	140	鹹牛肉
" Roast, "	160	140	湯肉
" Soup, "	100	90	牛肉起
" Steak, "	160	140	牛腩
Bullocks' Brains, per set	50	40	牛腩
" Tongue, fresh, each	320	300	鹹牛腩
" " corned, "	330	310	牛頭心
" Head, "	550	500	牛心
" Heart, "	160	140	牛肩
" Hump, Salt, catty	160	140	牛腩
" Feet, each	50	40	牛腰
" Kidneys, "	80	70	牛尾
" Tail, "	110	100	牛肝
" Liver, catty	100	90	牛肚
" Tripe (undressed), catty	60	50	牛仔頭脚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500	花旗火腿
Hams, American, lb.	360	280	金華火腿
" Chinese, "	200	180	來路火腿
" English, "	350	320	羊腩
Mutton Chop, "	180	160	羊手
" Leg, "	180	160	豬蹄
" Shoulder, "	140	130	豬蹄
Pigs' Chittlings, catty	60	50	豬蹄
" Feet, "	100	90	豬蹄
" Fry, "	110	100	豬蹄
" Head, "	80	70	豬蹄
" Heart, "	60	40	豬蹄
" Kidneys, "	70	60	豬蹄
" Liver, lb.	110	100	豬蹄
Pork, Chop, catty	160	150	豬蹄
" Corned, "	160	150	豬蹄
" Leg, "	160	150	豬蹄
" Fat or Lard, "	120	110	豬蹄
Sheeps' Head and Feet, set	400	350	羊頭脚
" Heart, each	50	40	羊心
" Kidneys, "	80	70	羊腰
" Liver, "	140	130	羊肝
Sucking Pig, "	\$2 \$1.80		羊仔
Sweet Bread, catty	140	130	牛核
Veal, catty	160	140	牛仔肉

Poultry.

Capon, catty	250	180	鐵雞
Doves, each	110	100	斑鳩
Ducks, catty	150	140	鴨
Eggs, Hen, doz.	100	—	鴨蛋
Fowls, catty	200	180	雞
Geese, "	150	140	鵝
Partridges, each	300	280	鵲
Pheasants, Canton, live, pale	\$1.75	1.50	省城山雞
Pigeons, each	150	140	白鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton, "	700	600	省城兔
Turkeys, Cock, catty	400	300	火雞公
" Hen, "	300	280	火雞母

Fish.

Fish.			肚魚
Bombay Ducks, new per hundred	200	180	魚
Bream, catty	100	90	鯽魚
Catfish,	80	70	鰱魚
Codfish, Salt,	140	—	鹹鱈
Crabs,	100	50	蟹
Cuttle Fish,	80	70	墨魚
Dace,	100	90	魚
Dog Fish,	70	60	土鯊
Eels, Congor,	80	70	海鯊
„ Yellow	90	80	黃鯊
File Fish,	90	80	刺皮洋魚
Fresh Fish, Large	150	140	大鮮魚
„ Small	100	90	鮮魚
Frogs,	130	120	田雞
Garoupa,	130	120	石斑
Gudgoun,	100	90	白魷
Gurnard,	120	110	紅魷
Haddock,	100	90	黃美鱈
Herrings, fresh	160	90	黃澤
„ smoked, box	\$1.00	—	烟黃
Live Fish, catty	140	130	生魚
Lobsters,	100	90	龍蝦
Mullet,	80	70	鯧魚
„ Red	110	100	紅鯧
Parrot Fish,	120	110	鸚鵡
Perch,	90	80	頭魚
Pike,	110	100	花斑
Plaice,	110	100	白鯧
Pomfret, White	110	100	黑頭
Pomfret, Black	100	90	黑頭
Prawns,	100	90	明蝦
Ray,	80	70	琵琶
Rock Fish,	110	100	瓦石
Roach,	100	90	鳊魚
Salmon, Canton,	110	100	鹹魚
Salt Fish,	120	100	鹹魚
Skate,	70	60	鮫魚
Shark, young	60	50	鮫魚
Shrimps,	70	60	蝦